

BARNARD STARTS HIS AUTO

HAS HEARD \$5,000,000 WAS
STOLEN ON QUEENSBORO BRIDGE

W. H. Barnard, the fusion candidate for Mayor, began what he called "the last campaign" last night with three speeches at fusion and Republican meetings, to which he went by automobile.

Mr. Barnard spoke first at Camp Barnard, 140th street and Bergen avenue, The Bronx, where he addressed a closely packed audience of nearly a thousand, the largest of the evening. This audience was composed largely of workmen.

The speech, or rather talk, which Mr. Barnard made at this place was repeated with but slight variation at the other two meetings. He began with the statement that as a business man he had never before spoken at a public meeting and stopped half way. He assured his hearers that he was one who suggested that he might withdraw from the contest didn't know him.

"If any one suggests that I may withdraw," he said, "tell them to forget it." This brought a round of applause and then Mr. Barnard continued:

"The boss plunderer of Tammany Hall says that my fusion ticket has left me and I am the goat. My belief is that on November 2 I shall butt in between the other two Mayoralty candidates and land in the City Hall." [Laughter and applause.]

Mr. Barnard went on to say that while the others were "eating each other up" and while they quarreled over the grave question of whether or not to let the first and who held the bat, and who he would keep right along in the middle of the road. He said he wanted to be known as the middle of the road candidate.

Mr. Barnard talked on subways and schools. He said that while he didn't think he had any monopoly on the idea that the city needed more subways, he believed that the city needed more schools. He said he would like to see the city's credit and under the eight hour law.

As to schools, Mr. Barnard declared that the city could not afford to have a school where there would be no necessity for part time pupils.

From Camp Barnard the candidate for Mayor moved to the headquarters of the fusion ticket at 100 East Broadway, West 15th street. Here he repeated his speech to about 250 men who crowded the small room. Mr. Barnard told the members of the fusion ticket that he was coming brighter. "At first I didn't know how the thing would shape up," he said, "but it looks good to me now."

Mr. Barnard then moved to the West Side Republican Club, Eighty-fourth street and Broadway, where Mr. Barnard was greeted by about 600 men and women. Just before he began his speech Mr. Barnard told his hearers that he understood that \$5,000,000 had been stolen on the Queensboro Bridge job and that that alone would have been a section of new subway.

Mr. Barnard's calm, dispassionate method of campaign speaking apparently pleased his audience last night. He spoke a slight drawl that lends a note of humor to the dry phrases and his talk brought laughs where they were evidently not expected.

Candidate Barnard will speak this afternoon at 6 o'clock at Columbia University, and at night he will make another tour of the city, speaking at Clinton Hall, 151 Clinton street, and afterward at the James O. Blaine Club, 236 East Broadway, and at the committee of 100's exhibit, 100 East Broadway. Charles S. Whitman, nominee for District Attorney, and other candidates on the fusion ticket will speak at these places.

Another meeting at which Mr. Barnard will make an address to-night will be at a gathering of the Barnard Campaign Club in the assembly hall of the United States Building, Forty-fourth street and Fourth avenue. This club has already about 1,000 members, most of whom are college graduates who have volunteered their services for the fusion ticket.

Mr. Barnard will march with torches and two bands to the place of the meeting. The line of march will be down Fifth avenue.

CITY UNION SQUAD.
Candidates for the Supreme Court, fighting to get on Union's Ticket.

There was a hearing yesterday before the committee of the City Union on the petition of Isaac M. Kapper, the Democratic candidate for Supreme Court Justice in the Second district, against the nomination of Albert R. Latham, his Republican opponent, on the Citizens Union ticket.

Kapper's counsel contended that the nomination of Kapper by the Brooklyn borough committee of the union was a violation of the city charter, and that the city committee under the constitution of the union had no right to nominate Latham.

Herro Hirsch, who appeared for Latham, said that the so-called convention was held on October 6, three days after the last legal date for the nomination of candidates by the union, and that the minutes of the meeting were headed "Brooklyn General Committee," which it was admitted did not exist under the provisions of the constitution. He also said that out of the convention only thirty-five members were present, and that as a quorum was not present the proceedings were a farce.

Secretary Koenig, it is understood, will give a decision in the matter to-day or to-morrow.

FIFTH PRIMARY ARREST.
Inspector in Thomas E. Rush's District indicted.

Leo H. Cohen of 96 West 118th street, one of the nine men indicted by the Grand Jury on charges of making false canvasses and stuffing ballot boxes at the September primaries, was arrested yesterday by Detective Koenig of the District Attorney's staff. Cohen was indicted on charges of making false canvasses at the September primaries, and was charged with stuffing ballot boxes at the September primaries.

It was in this district that J. E. Jetter fought his way to the top of the union ticket, and it was said that charges of irregularities were made by Jetter to the Attorney-General's deputies. Cohen is charged with unlawfully adding ballots to those already cast at a primary election for the purpose of affecting the result of the election. At the close of the day's work on September 21 the ballot box was checked from the table and the contents were spilled on the floor. It is alleged that as the inspectors bent over to collect the ballots several additional ballots fell from beneath the inspectors' waists.

The count showed several ballots in excess of the number of legal voters.

Florida Caught by Low Water.
NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 12.—The torpedo boat Wilkes, Macdonough and Tingey, the destroyer Thornton are held in St. Louis by the falling of the Mississippi river. Pilots refuse to attempt to bring the craft back at this low stage of water. Unless the water rises the flotilla will be unable to accompany President Taft on his trip down the river.

GRANE DROPPED AS MINISTER

Continued from First Page.

Washington, October 12. President William H. Taft.

The State Department objects to certain things I have done in the effort to carry out my understanding of your wishes as expressed by you to me. I have carefully considered the entire matter. In my judgment no mistake has been made, except as the Department has made it a mistake. However, I did not and cannot guarantee to make no mistakes, especially unless I have the cordial support and cooperation of the Government. The manner in which the Department has proceeded and is proceeding is inconsistent with my own self-respect and my conception of the dignity of the position and with the understanding upon which I accepted it. I appreciate the personal consideration I have received from you, and under all the circumstances have decided to await information as to your latest move taking action. You will understand, of course, that my resignation is in your hands.

CHARLES S. CRANE.

The statement of the Department is further inaccurate in saying that I "gave out a newspaper story" about the preparation of a protest in regard to the agreement between China and Japan. It would have been more accurate if the statement had said, as was indicated in its own closing paragraph, that a brief conversation of mine with a newspaper reporter constituted the publication by him of his distribution of a protest in regard to the agreement between China and Japan. It would have been more accurate if the statement had said, as was indicated in its own closing paragraph, that a brief conversation of mine with a newspaper reporter constituted the publication by him of his distribution of a protest in regard to the agreement between China and Japan.

The publication referred to did not mention my name, and in the judgment of the Department was a mistake if the Department of State had not chosen to vouch for its accuracy and give to it an official significance by its own conduct.

It certainly contained nothing of substance, and was a matter of common knowledge or deducible by any competent newspaper reporter from facts commonly known. The substance if not the full text of the agreement had been published and its effect had been widely discussed. As an illustration of this the New York Herald had published on September 12 the following despatch under the heading "Japanese Asail American Jingoism":

"Tokio, Wednesday.—The Tokio press regrets that the jingo American press is raising the usual protest against Japan regarding the new Japanese-American convention. It states that the Manchurian railways are administered in connection with America's long cherished motto of the open door policy. Moreover it adds the convention is now an accomplished fact and America cannot change it, however much it may dislike it."

The publication complained of by the State Department was not made until September 27. This also has a significant bearing on the reference to recent "canards" in the Secretary's telegram to me at San Francisco.

In order to understand how this matter came to be mentioned it is necessary to make a brief explanation. I accepted the appointment of Minister to China at the request of the President and afterward I accepted the appointment of Minister to Japan at the request of the President. The people of this country should be roused to a keen interest on the Pacific situation, both commercially and politically; he felt that our greatest problem lay there and that our people were not fully awake to its importance. As I stated in a public address in Chicago on September 15 the President advised me to accept all available invitations to public meetings and dinners and said:

"Do not miss any of them and when you go speak with an open mind and let them hear it red hot."

I assumed that the President wished me to discuss realities and not platitudes. I have not had experience as a public speaker and it was and is a difficult role, but I have done my best to do the President's wishes. The difficulty was that I was increased by the absence of specific instructions from the State Department and of any adequate discussion with its officials as to the policy of this Government.

I have been much gratified that no criticism had been made of my official conduct since I was recalled to Washington last week. With the previous approval of the President I had arranged to go to China by way of Europe so that I might have conferences with well informed and influential persons of widely diverse interests and points of view and I had made many valuable appointments. It was then suggested by Mr. Knox that it would be better for me to proceed by way of the Pacific.

This matter to my understanding that this matter should be fully discussed with the President in conference with Secretary Knox the Secretary informed me that it would be unnecessary to see the President and that I should proceed by way of Japan. It was then agreed that I should sail on October 5 with the Minister to Japan and that letters would be given to me and arrangements made for seeing important persons in Japan. I have not since then seen Secretary Knox except on last Sunday, nor have I had any adequate discussion with the Department as to its policy.

Some days before the date set for my departure I came to Washington and with considerable difficulty made a number of appointments with the First Assistant Secretary of State, so one of which did he keep nor explain his failure to keep. No papers, not even my official credentials, were ready for me when I left Washington for San Francisco with just time to catch the steamer. I have not examined the papers from the Department which reached me in San Francisco after the Secretary's telegram recalling me to Washington.

As I was hurriedly leaving Washington a reporter of an important paper asked me about the Japanese-American agreement, and I said that the matter was under consideration, as was well known, but that no decision had been reached, and I may have said, although I do not recall it, that obviously no statement would be prepared in the absence of Mr. Hays. I advised him to get thoroughly informed upon the whole subject, as it would be of the greatest importance that it be handled intelligently by the American press if official action were taken.

This is the sum of my offending. On mature consideration it is my judgment that my action was in accordance with the spirit, at least, of the President's wishes expressed by him to me and that it furnishes no sufficient excuse for the sensational and inconsiderate action of the Secretary of State. However, I did not wish to remain in it without the entire confidence of the President and the cordial support of the Government.

Mr. Crane also made public this letter to Secretary Knox:

WASHINGTON, October 12.
MY DEAR MR. KNOX: Permit me to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date. Before receiving it I had sent a telegram to the President, a copy of which I enclose. I am awaiting his reply. Cordially yours,
CHARLES S. CRANE.

While the only formal accusation made against Mr. Crane was that he had furnished certain information to a newspaper correspondent, which information the State Department declares to be incorrect, there are certain circumstances associated with the case which lead to the belief that Mr. Crane's downfall was due in a measure to his position. In some of his speeches at luncheons and dinners Mr. Crane made remarks that were regarded as extremely indiscreet in view of his official position.

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obtained press reports of these speeches at the time that was investigating Mr. Crane's alleged responsibility for the article in the Chicago newspaper and that it then was disposed to look upon these utterances of the American Minister to China as extremely reprehensible.

Washington despatches to THE SUN have heretofore told of the remarks made by Mr. Crane which offended State Department officials. One of these despatches, contained in an address made by Mr. Crane at the dinner of the Asiatic Society in New York last month, indicated a belief on Mr. Crane's part that he was not in accord with the "present policy" of the State Department, to use Mr. Crane's own words.

In the same speech he expressed great admiration for President Taft and intimated apparently in a semi-jocular way that Mr. Taft was the only Republican in whose ability to handle the reins of government Mr. Crane had confidence.

Mr. Crane was in conversation at the time Mr. Taft ran for the Presidency, and the cause of his conversion to Republicanism, so he indicated, was due to a belief in Mr. Crane's part that he was not in accord with the "present policy" of the State Department, to use Mr. Crane's own words.

It might have been a little inconsistent for the State Department to have cited Mr. Crane's public utterances as reasons for the demand for his resignation at a time when he was in conversation with Mr. Taft in regard to the "present policy" of the State Department, to use Mr. Crane's own words.

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At a luncheon given in his honor by the Illinois Manufacturing Association in Chicago on September 14 Mr. Crane explained to his hosts that it was with the consent and with the desire of President Taft that he spoke so freely in regard to affairs in the Far East. This is what Mr. Crane had to say at the luncheon:

"When I saw President Taft the other day I told him that many of my friends were preparing and were organizing a protest in regard to the Japanese-American agreement. He said: 'Accept every one of them; do not miss any of them; and when you go speak with an open mind and let them hear it red hot.'"

"Well, it was one of President Taft's red hot speeches, made just two years ago in Chicago, in which he said that the republic would be safe in the hands of the Japanese, and that the Japanese speech was very clear and very definite. It immediately attracted the attention of all the Chinese and went instantly into the vernacular press, and I suppose it was known and more widely respected than that of any other man in the world in China to-day."

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